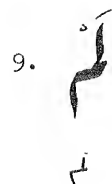


7. 

fāṣimūn.

8. 

kummūn.

9. 

lām.

10. 

hūm.

# XI.



haaf.

Of all the Arabic letters, haaf is probably the least uniform as to shape. Medial and final haaf each have two variant forms. There is thus a total of six shapes:-

<u>Isolated.</u>	<u>Initial.</u>	<u>Medial.</u>	<u>Final.</u>
			 (a)


## 1. Isolated Form.



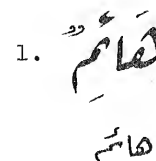
This form of the letter is acorn-shaped. The curvature of the upper half is much more marked than that of the lower. The shape is perhaps best made in two halves:  and .

## 2. Initial Form.

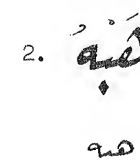


The first stroke of the shape is approximately as for the three-dots symbol (  ). The second stroke resembles ʿalif but is more sloping and, contrary to ʿalif, is slightly curved. The remainder of the shape may be looked upon as medial faaf/qaaf. In this "isolated" form, the shape is given a final "tail".

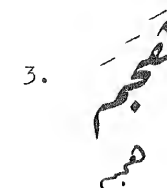
Examples:-

1. 

haafimūn.

2. 

habhu.

3. 

hajama.

4. هَدَرَ 5. أَفْرَقَ 6. هَفَّ

هَدَرَ

أَفْرَقَ

هَفَّ

hadara.

fahraga.

haffa.

7. هَسَرَ 8. هَطَلَ 9. هَفَا

هَسَرَ

هَطَلَ

هَفَا

hasara.

hatala.

hafaa.

10. هَكَذَا 11. هَلْ 12. هَمَّ

هَكَذَا

هَلْ

هَمَّ

haakaḏaa.

hal.

hamma.

13. هُنَّا 14. جَاهُ 15. هُوَ

هُنَّا

جَاهُ

هُوَ

hunna.

jaahuhu.

huwa.



16. هِيَ

هِيَ

hiya.

### 3. Medial Form.

There are two variant shapes of medial haaʿ. They are

(i)  and (ii) .

The two are quite interchangeable in Arabic,<sup>1</sup> but form (ii) is the commoner and therefore to be preferred. It is almost exclusively used in the cursive writing of Ruqʿah. Before this second form, the joining-line from the preceding letter is regularly dispensed with in cursive form, and may equally be omitted in the calligraphic rendering. In the calligraphic examples given below, however, a preceding joining-line has been included wherever possible.

Thus, for Example 5 below, there are three possible renderings:-

(i) واجهت (ii) واجهت (iii) واجهت

The method of joining medial haaʿ form (ii) to a following letter varies with the letter.

(i) Before ع (m. and f.), م (m. and f.), ح (f.).

Examples:-

1. نَجَّ 2. طَهَّمَ 3. فَهِيَ

nahaja.

tahhama.


fa hiya.

Note: The "bridge" junction would appear optional before miim, but is compulsory before jiim/haaf/xaaf and final yaaʿ.

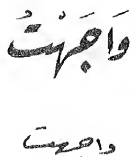
1. It is interesting to observe that Urdu has profited from the existence of these two variants, and has allotted a clearly defined function to each. Thus, "two-eyed h"--as ه is called in the Indian continent--is used to point a very significant phonological feature of the language, symbolising the aspiration of a preceding plosive consonant; the second variant symbolises breathiness, initial, final or throughout the syllable.

(ii) Before the remaining letters.


Examples:-

4. 


bihaa.

5. 


waaajahtu.

6. 


suhdun.

7. 


sahara.

8. 


muhrun.

9. 


nahafa.

10. 


nahaqa.

11. 


lahafa.

12. 


raffahaka.

13. 


kahlun.

14. 

ihnun.

15. 

raffahahu.



16. 

fa huwa.

Note. The junction of the preceding joining-line and the first stroke of medial haaf is inevitably slightly rounded, in the calligraphic form, since the first stroke of haaf has slight curvature; in cursive form, however, the sweep-down from the preceding letter is usually without interruption.

4. Final Form.

There are two variant final forms of haaf:-

(i)  (ii) 

Form (ii) has a slight ascent before the final downstroke and the joining-line is characterised by general curvature. The thin downstroke is on the face of it all that belongs to final haaf in this form, but the shape of the preceding joining-line is characteristic.

taaf marbuuṭah.

The final and isolated forms of haaf, with the addition of the two dots of taaf, are used for the feminine and unit-ending -atun. This form ٲ is called "taafun marbuuṭatun" (تاء مربوطة) as distinct from "taafun maftuuḥatun" (تاء مفتوحة) or "taafun ṭawīllatun" (تاء طويلة)---sc. ت. The first term refers apparently to the phonetic function of the shape ٲ, while the other two refer simply to the shape ت.

The feminine ending in the nominative and genitive forms usually has the phonetic form -ah when final, i.e. before pause. When the termination is no longer final, [t + vowel (+ nunation)] returns, hence "linking (lit. "linked") t".

Examples:-

1. رَبُّهُ (ربه) 2. حُجَّتُهُ (حجة) 3. بَأْسُهُ (بأسه)

رَبِّ (ربه) حُجَّتْ (حجة) بَأْسْ (بأسه)

rabbuhu.

hujjatun.

ba'suhu.

4. قِصَّةٌ (قصة) 5. غَلَطَ (غلطه) 6. دَعَا (دعوة)

قِصَّة (قصة) غَلَطَ (غلطه) دَعَا (دعوة)

qisṣatun.

ḡalṭatun.

da'atun.

7. دَفْعٌ (دفعه) 8. دَكَّةٌ (دكة) 9. عَادِلَةٌ (عادلة)

دَفْع (دفعه) دَكَّة (دكة) عَادِلَةٌ (عادلة)

daffatun.

dakkatun.

ʿaādilatun.

10. عَمَّةٌ (عمه) 11. وَاجِهَةٌ (واجهه)

عَمَّة (عمه) وَاجِهَةٌ (واجهه)

ammafun.

waajahahu.

XII.

## CONCLUSION.

### 1. Multiliteral Words.

The systematisation of the Arabic letters' shapes has been exemplified for the most part in word-shapes of three letters; the principles set forth are, of course, equally applicable to all words, whatever their number of component letters.

Examples:-

1. يَتَخَذُونَ 2. يَتَبَنَوْنَ 3. يَتَجَبَّرُونَ

يَتَخَذُونَ

يَتَبَنَوْنَ

يَتَجَبَّرُونَ

yastaxḏimuuna.

yatabannawna.

yatanajja'uuna.

4. يَتَسَنَّوْنَ 5. يَتَقَطَّرُونَ 6. يَتَقَبَّلُونَ

يَتَسَنَّوْنَ

يَتَقَطَّرُونَ

يَتَقَبَّلُونَ

yataṣanna'uuna.

yataḡḏimuuna.

mustaqbiluuna.

7. يَتَقَطَّرُونَ 8. الْقَطَنِينِ

يَتَقَطَّرُونَ

الْقَطَنِينِ

sayataḡḏimuuna.

ʿal qusṭanṭiiniyyatu.

1. The "special" shape--see above, II,3(iii)--is not used for the second letter when the third letter has the special "bridge" shape before jiim, miim and final yaaʿ.

## 2. The Letters In Relation To The Line Of Writing.

We are trained as children to write our native roman scripts in strict relation to a horizontal line across the page. We are not allowed to perpetrate, say:-

"He came straight to the point."

This horizontal line--imaginary, of course--is equally necessary to the acceptable writing of Arabic, yet our efforts all too often approximate to the above multi-directional monstrosity.

The lowest edge of most of the Arabic letters in isolation should touch the "line"; some, however, - viz. jiim/haaf/xaaf, xayn/yayn, miim and medial haaf (form ii) - partially descend below the line. The lower curved strokes of siin/jiin (forms i and ii), and saad/qaad (forms i and ii) may also be projected below the line.

The relation of shapes to the line is as follows:-

..... ا ب ج د ر س ه ز ح ط ع ف ق .....

..... ك ل م ن ه و ي .....

This is not, however, the complete story. Given that, in Ruq'ah, the angle of the joining-line remains for practical purposes constant ( / ), it becomes important to consider whether a following letter involves descent in comparison with the preceding letter or letters. The structure as a whole of the Arabic written word has already been stressed; it is no less important for our present purpose. Thus the miim of موت [mawt] must be written at a higher level than the miim of مات [maata] because of the descent required in the case of following و, compared with the ascent of following ا. The effect of following descent may not be confined to the preceding letter, but can be felt at a considerable distance. Thus the waaw of مقبولون (mustaqbiluuna) influences the general and individual

level of six letters preceding it. It is necessary, therefore, to plan ahead. Take, for example, the name [fibraahiimu]; before writing it, the student should consider the facts that:

(i) fālif must touch "the line".

(ii) raaf must touch "the line"; therefore, baaʿ must be started fairly high.

(iii) miim is a "descender"; therefore, haaʿ must be "high".

Thus:-

1. 

There are occasions when the calligrapher, exercising the prerogative of his art, transposes letters,<sup>2</sup> words or bits of words, placing them, for example, above or below other letters or words in order, say, to fill up an offending blank space. Such occasions are, however, comparatively rare in Ruq'ah, and the practice is to be avoided, at least by the beginner.

In cursive writing, the need for greater speed produces anomalies, but an overall adherence to the principles outlined above is still maintained.

A quick appreciation of the accuracy with which these principles have been followed can be obtained by rotating the paper or book through 90° and, with the eye on the level of the paper, looking along the lines.

## 3. The Numerals.

The numerals, in their calligraphic and cursive forms, are as follows:-

• ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩  
١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩

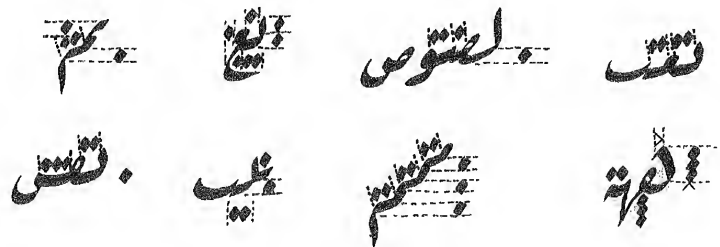
(ṣifrun, waahidun, ṣiṭṭaani, ṭalaaṭatun, ṣarbaṭatun, xamsatun, sittatun, sabṭatun, ṭamaaniyatun, tisṭatun, ṣaḥarātun).

1. For the position of the second fālif, see I,3(iv).

2. Thus fālif--in rather shortened form--is subject to frequent levitation.

4. We have noted certain possibilities of confusion in the cursive form of Ruq'ah, but in the main, the principle of differentiation is applicable equally to the written as to the spoken form of a language, however much individual variation is found from writer to writer. Thus, the highest common factor of all varieties of medial baaʿ/taaʿ/ṯaaʿ/nuun/yaaʿ, is prominence above the surrounding joining-lines; medial jiim/haaʿ/xaaʿ, and medial miim are characterised by descent from the level of the preceding joining-line and by a "bending-back"<sup>1</sup> before proceeding to the next letter; the unbroken nature of the stroke and its relative length reveal initial and medial siin/jiin,<sup>2</sup> and so on.

5. In both the calligraphic and cursive forms, but especially in the former, care must be taken to ensure, not only that the individual parts of a letter are so proportioned as to constitute an acceptable whole, but also that the letters are in correct mutual proportion within the word, and the word in turn within the word-group.



6. Remember that, when using a reed-pen, the size of your letters depends upon the width to which the nib has been cut. The narrower the nib, the smaller the letter and word. Remember, too, the relatively constant angle at which the nib is maintained; this fact, together with the more or less constant slope of the joining-strokes,

1. This "bend-back" may sometimes appear in cursive writing as an approximately vertical stroke, but it is never drawn from right to left: — or — but never —).

2. A long unbroken line is sometimes used for purely artistic effect between two letters — most frequently perhaps before final haaʿ ( ه ). This practice, however, is relatively rare, and the stroke is usually distinguishable from siin/jiin by the greater length of stroke employed.

is responsible for producing effects of parallelism, deviation from which is unacceptable.



7. Finally, here are a few random examples—frequently seen—of how NOT to write Arabic. Their demerits are clearly due to an unenlightened and unsuccessful imitation of Nasx forms.

المبتدأ	المبتدأ	نور	نهار	حارة	حارة
فتح	فتح	شهور	شهور	مظلم	مظلم
سائح	سائح	كلاب	كلاب	اثنتان	اثنتان
بالكل	بالكل	صحراء	صحراء	إمرؤ	إمرؤ
صحيح	صحيح	ريح	ريح	لها	لها
صاحب	صاحب	شمس	شمس	اسم	اسم
شيخ	شيخ	حجر	حجر	لعمهم	لعمهم
الرجاء	الرجاء	عين	عين	للحق	للحق
كسر	كسر	مفتاح	مفتاح	شجر	شجر
لكن	لكن	زيد	زيد	أبن	أبن
زكاة	زكاة	ضرب	ضرب	مع السلامة	مع السلامة
بحور	بحور	حم	حم	معتهد	معتهد
ميت	ميت	أبيض	أبيض	كبير	كبير
طالع	طالع	ترجم	ترجم	القاضي	القاضي
ملوك	ملوك	جزيرة	جزيرة	حسن	حسن
ميزان	ميزان	سوق	سوق	عريض	عريض

APPENDIX A.<sup>1</sup>

1.(a)

سأل أحمد ملاحاً: "أيه مات أبوك؟" فأجاب  
الملاح: "في مركب كان يركبه في البحر" وأيه  
مات جدك؟ "هو أيضاً مات في مركب كان  
يركبه في البحر" ولا تخاف أنه تركب مركباً بعد  
ذلك؟ فقال الملاح: "أيه مات أبوك؟"  
"على فراشه" "وجدك؟" "على فراشه" وأنت  
لا تخاف أنه تنام على الفراشه بعد ذلك؟

(b)

سأل أحمد ملاحاً: "أيه مات أبوك؟" فأجاب الملاح: "في مركب  
كان يركبه في البحر" وأيه مات جدك؟ "هو أيضاً مات في مركب  
كان يركبه في البحر" ولا تخاف أنه تركب مركباً بعد ذلك؟ فقال  
الملاح: "أيه مات أبوك؟" "على فراشه" "وجدك؟" "على فراشه" وأنت  
لا تخاف أنه تنام على الفراشه بعد ذلك؟

(c)

safala saḥmaḍu mallaahan: 'ṣayna maata ṣabuuka?'  
fa ṣajaaba l mallaahu: 'fii markabin kaana yarkabuhu  
fii l bahri.' 'wa ṣayna maata jadduka?' 'huwa ṣayḍan  
maata fii markabin kaana yarkabuhu fii l bahri.' 'wa  
laa taxaafu ṣan tarkaba markaban baḡda ḡaalika?' fa  
gaala l mallaahu: 'ṣayna maata ṣabuuka?' 'ḡalaa  
firaafihii.' 'wa jadduka?' 'ḡalaa firaafihii.' 'wa  
ṣanta laa taxaafu ṣan tanaama ḡalaa l firaafi baḡda  
ḡaalika?'

-oOo-

2.(a)

لهرتانه وجدنا قطعة جبهه وذهبتا بها إلى  
القرودكى يقسمها بينهما فأخذ القرود الجبنة  
وقسمها إلى قسميه أحدهما أكبر منه الآخر ثم  
وضع كل واحد من القسميه في كفة من ميزانه  
فرجح القسم الأكبر فأخذ منه قليلاً بأسنانه  
وأكله وقال: "أريد أنه أساويه بالأصغر"  
ولكنه إذ كان ما أضذه منه أكثر من اللازم  
رجح الأصغر ففعل بهذا ما فعله بذلك ثم

1. The following specimen passages have been selected from ARABIC  
LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR by J. Kapliwatzky.

فعل بذلك ما فعله بهذا وما زال يأكل مما  
رجع من التسمية حتى أكل الجبنة كلها

(b)

هزيمته وحبذا قطعة جبهه وذهبتا به إلى القدر كن يقسم بينهما  
فأخذ القدر الجبنة وقسمها إلى قسمين أحدهما أكبر من الآخر ثم وضع  
كل واحد من القسمين في كفة من ميزانه فرجع القسم الأكبر فأخذ منه  
قليلا بأسنانه وأكله وقال: "أريد أنه أسويه بالآخر" ولكنه  
إذا كان ما أخذه منه أكثر من الآخر فرجع الآخر ففعل بهما ما  
فعل بهما ثم فعل بذلك ما فعله بهما وما زال يأكل مما رجع من  
القسم حتى أكل الجبنة كلها

(c)

hirrataani wajadataa qitgata jubnin wa ðahabataa  
bihaa filaa l qirdi kay yaqsimahaa baynahumaa. fa  
saxaða l qirdu l jubnata wa qasamahaa filaa qismayni  
saħaðuhumaa sakbaru min a l saaxari. Qumma waqara  
kulla waahidin min a l qismayni fii kaffatin min miizaa-  
nihi fa rajaħa l qismu l sakbaru fa saxaða minhu qaliilan  
bi sasnaanihi wa sakalahu wa qaala: 'Suriidu san susaa-  
wiyahu bi l sasxari.' walaakin sið kaana maa saxaðahu  
minhu sakara min a l laazimi rajaħa l sasxaru fa faɣala  
bi haadaa maa faɣalahu bi ðaalika Qumma faɣala bi ðaali-  
ka maa faɣalahu bi haadaa wa maa zaala yafkulu mimmaa  
rajaħa min a l qismayni hatta sakala l jubnata kullahaa.

3.(a)

فتح رجل دكان سمسك وعلق فوق بابه لوحا  
صغيرا كتب عليه "هنا يباع السمسك" فجاء أحد  
أصدقائه وقال له: "لماذا كتبت على اللوح  
كلمة 'هنا' ألا يباع السمسك إلا في دكانك؟"  
فحذف صاحب الدكان كلمة 'هنا' ثم جاء  
صديق آخر فقال لصاحب الدكان: "لماذا  
كتبت على اللوح كلمة 'يبيع' ألا يفرم الناس  
أنك لا توزع السمسك مجانا؟" فحذف كلمة 'يبيع'  
ثم جاء صديق ثالث وقال: "لماذا كتبت  
كلمة 'السمسك' ألا يراه الناس ولا يشكونه؟"

فترجع صاحب الدكان اللوح



(b)

فتح رجل دكانه سلة وعلمه فوره بابه لوقا صغيرا كتب عليه  
 "هنا يباع بسلة" فجارأهم أصدقائه وقال له: "لماذا كتبت يا  
 اللوح كلمة 'هنا' أكد يباع السلة وليس دكانك؟" فحذف صاحب  
 الدكان كلمة 'هنا' ثم جار صديقه آخر فقال لصاحب الدكان:  
 "لماذا كتبت يا اللوح كلمة 'يبيع' أكد يفهم الناس أنك لا تبيع  
 بسلة بل بانهاء؟" فحذف كلمة 'يبيع' ثم جار صديقه ثالث وقال:  
 "لماذا كتبت كلمة 'بسلة' أكد يراه الناس ويدرسونه؟"  
 ففتح صاحب الدكان اللوح

(c)

fataha rajulun dukkaana samakin wa gallaqa fawqa  
 baabihi lawhan sayiiran kutiba galayhi: 'hunaa yubaa-  
 gu l samaku.' fa jaa'fa sahadu sa'diqaafihi wa qaala  
 lahu: 'limaa'adaa katabta galaa l lawhi kalimata 'hunaa'.  
 fa laa yubaa'gu l samaku fillaa fii dukkaanika?' fa  
 ha'adafa saahibu l dukkaani kalimata 'hunaa'. Oumma  
 jaa'fa sa'diiqun saaxaru fa qaala li saahibi l dukkaani:  
 'limaa'adaa katabta galaa l lawhi kalimata 'yubaa'gu'.  
 fa laa yafhamu l naasu sannaka laa tuwazzi'gu l samaka  
 majjaanan?' fa ha'adafa kalimata 'yubaa'gu'. Oumma  
 jaa'fa sa'diiqun aali'um wa qaala: 'limaa'adaa katabta  
 kalimata '[fa] l samaku' fa laa yaraahu l naasu wa laa  
 yafummuunahu?' fa naza'ga saahibu l dukkaani l lawha.

4.(a)

رأى ملك شيخا واحدا يغرس نخلا فقال له:  
 "أيها الشيخ، أتأمل أنه تأكل منه ثمرة هذا النخل  
 وهو لا يحمر إلا بعد سنين كثيرة؟" فقال الشيخ:  
 "أنغرس النخل ليأكل أصدادي منه ثمرة كما أظلت  
 أنا صما غرس جدى" فاستحس الملك ذلك وأعطاه  
 عشرين دينارا فأخذها الشيخ وقال: "أيها الملك  
 لقد أظلت أنا بنفسى منه ثمرة هذا النخل"  
 فتعجب الملك منه كلامه وأعطاه عشرين دينارا  
 أخرى فأخذها الشيخ وقال: "أيها الملك وأعجب  
 منه كل شيء أنه النخل قد أثمر السنة مرتين"  
 فتعجب الملك منه كلامه وأعطاه عشرين  
 دينارا أخرى

(b)

رائى الملك شيئا واهم يفرض نفسه فقال له: "أيها الشيخ أتتوئى أنه  
تأكل من ثمرة هذا النخل وهو يدعى ثمرة الرد بعد سفيد كثيرة؟" فقال  
الشيخ: "أفرض النخل ليس تأكل أففاده من ثمرة كما أكلت أنا مما أفرض  
بعد". فاستمعه الملك ذلك وأعطاه عشرة دينارا فأخذها الشيخ  
وقال: "أيها الملك لقد أكلت أنا بنفسى من ثمرة هذا النخل"  
فتعجب الملك من كلامه وأعطاه عشرة دينارا أخرى فأخذها  
الشيخ وقال: "أيها الملك وأتعجب من كل شىء رائد النخل قد أثمر  
السنة مرتين". فتعجب الملك من كلامه وأعطاه عشرة دينارا أخرى

(c)

rafaa malikun fayxan waahidan yayrisu naxlan fa  
qaala lahu. 'fayyuhaa l fayxu. fa tuqammilu fan taq-  
kula min amari haadaa l naxli wa huwa laa yuamiru  
fillaa baqda siniina kaqiratin?' fa qaala l fayxu:  
'fayrisu l naxla li yaqkula sahaadai min amarihi ka-  
maa saakaltu sana mimmaa yarasa jaddii.' fa stahsana  
l maliku daalika wa saqtaahu qifriina diinaaran fa sa-  
xaadaha l fayxu wa qaala. 'fayyuhaa l maliku. laqad  
saakaltu sana binafsii min amari haadaa l naxli.' fa  
taqajjaba l maliku min kalaamihii wa saqtaahu qifriina  
diinaaran fuxraa fa saxaadaha l fayxu wa qaala: 'fay-  
yuhaa l maliku. wa saqjabu min kulli fayqin fanna l  
naxla qad faamara l sanata marratayni.' fa taqajjaba  
l maliku min kalaamihii wa saqtaahu qifriina diinaaran  
fuxraa.

-oOo-

5.(a)

صل رجل مرة حزمة طيب من الغابة القريبة  
إلى بيته فنقلت عليه فلما تعب من حملها  
رمى بها عنه كتفه ودعا على نفسه بالموت  
فخس له الموت وقال: "ها أنا ذا لماذا  
دعوتنى؟" فقال الرجل: "دعوتك لتحملنى  
حزمة الطيب هذه على كتفى"

(b)

صل رجل مرة حزمة طيب من الغابة القريبة إلى بيته فنقلت  
عليه فلما تعب من حملها رمى بها عنه كتفه ودعا على نفسه بالموت  
فخس له الموت وقال: "ها أنا ذا لماذا دعوتنى؟" فقال الرجل:  
"دعوتك لتحملنى حزمة الطيب هذه على كتفى"

(c)

hamala rajulun marratan huzmata haqabin min a l  
yaabati l qariibati fillaa baytihi fa qaqlat alayhi.  
fa lammaa taqiba min hamlihaa ramaa bihaa fan katifihi  
wa daqaa qalaa nafihi bi l mawti. fa saqaa lahu l  
mawtu wa qaala: 'haa sana daa. limaada daqawtani?'

fa qaala l rajulu: 'daɣawtuka li tuhammilanii huzmata  
l haɣabi haaɗihi ɣalaa katifii.'

-oOo-

6.(a)

كان صياد يصيد عصافير في يوم بارد فكان  
يذبحها والدروع تيل من عيني من شدة البرد  
فقال أحد العصافير لصاحبه: "لا تخف من  
هذا الرجل ألا تراه يبكي؟" فقال له الآخر  
"لا تنظر إلى دموعه بل إلى ما تصنع يده"

(b)

كان صياد يصيد عصافير في يوم بارد فكان يذبحها والدروع  
تيل من عيني من شدة البرد فقال أحد العصافير لصاحبه:  
"لا تخف من هذا الرجل ألا تراه يبكي؟" فقال له الآخر: "لا تنظر  
إلى دموعه بل إلى ما تصنع يده"

(c)

kaana sayyaadun yaɣiidu ɣaɣaafiira fii yawmin baa-  
ridin fa kaana yaɗbaɣuhaa wa l dumuugu tasiilu min ɣay-  
nayhi min fiddati l bardi. fa qaala saɣadu l ɣaɣaafi-  
ri li ɣaahibihi: 'laa taxaf min haaɗaa l rajuli. ɣa  
laa taraahu yabkii?' fa qaala lahu l ɣaaxaru: 'laa  
tanɗur ɣilaa dumuugihi bal ɣilaa maa taɣnaɣu yadaahu.'

7.(a)

كان لرجل بيضاء جميلة تعرف الكلام وإذا  
مر بها رجل قالت له "نهارك سعيد يا أخي"  
وكانت تخرج إلى البستان بعد الظهر وتنتظر  
صاحبها إلى أنه يرجع من دكانه وعندما تراه  
كانت تقول "يا عمي خذني إلى البيت"  
فضاعت البيضاء يوما فكان صاحبها يسأل  
كل الناس عنها فقال له أحد الرجال: "إنني  
سمعت صوت بيضاء في بيت جاري"  
فذهب صاحب البيضاء إلى جاري ذلك  
الرجل وسأله عن البيضاء فلما سمعت  
صوت صاحبها قالت: "يا عمي خذني إلى  
البيت" فدخل الرجل وأخذها من بيت الجاري

(b)

كانه لرجل بيغار صبيحة تعرف الكلام ولنا مبرك رجل قالت  
له "نكرت سعيد يا اخي" وكانت تمنع يا البستان بعد الظهر  
وتنتظر صاحبك يا انه يرجع سه دكانه وعندها تراه كانت تقول  
"يا عني فذني يا البيت" فضاعت البيغار يوما فكانه صاحبك  
يالك كل الناس عنده فقال له احد الرجال: "رني سمعت صوت  
بيغار يا بيت هاري" فذهب صاحب البيغار لا جاز ذلك  
الرجل وسأله عن البيغار فلما سمعت صوت صاحبك قالت:  
"يا عني فذني يا البيت" فدخل الرجل وأخذها من بيت السار

(c)

kaana li rajulin babayaaſu jamiilatun taſrifu  
l kalaama wa ſiġaa merri bihaa rajulun gaalat lahu:  
'nahaaruka ſaġiidun yaa ſaxii.' wa kaanat taxruju  
ſilaa l bustaani baġda l ōuhri wa tantaōiru ſaahiba-  
haa ſilaa ſan yarjiġa min dukkaanihi wa ġindamaa ta-  
raahu kaanat taquulu: 'yaa ġammii xuġnii ſilaa l  
bayti.' fa qaaġat i l babayaaſu yawman fa kaana  
ſaahibuhaa yaſſalu kulla l naasi ġanhaa fa qaala lahu  
ſaħadu l riġaali: 'ſinnii samigtu ſawta babayaaſa  
fii bayti jaarii.' fa ōahaba ſaahibu l babayaaſi  
ſilaa jaari ōaalika l rajuli wa saſalahu ġan i l ba-  
bayaaſi. fa lammaa samigat ſawta ſaahibihaa gaalat:  
'yaa ġammii xuġnii ſilaa l bayti.' fa daxala l ra-  
julu wa ſaxaġahaa min bayti l saariqi.

8.(a) [Abridged from the original]

أنشئت جمعية في إحدى المدن غايتها محاربة  
الأمية ففتحت هذه الجمعية مدارس ليلية  
في القرى والمدن لتعليم الفلاصية والعلم  
القراءة والكتابة فأرسلت هذه الجمعية يوما  
مفتيا إلى إحدى القرى يحمل هدايا للذرية  
يتعلمون في هذه المدارس الليلية فتجيبا  
لهم فاجتمع الفلاصون صوله فدعا المفتي  
امراة منهم وطلب منها أن تقرأ كلمة  
أشار إليها في كتاب كانه في يده فقرأت  
بصوت عال "منديل" فقال لها "أهنت"  
وأعطاهما منديل ثم دعا رجلا وطلب منه  
أنه يقرأ كلمة أشار إليها فقرأ بسرعة  
"نور" وكانت الكلمة شيئا آخر فقال له

المفتى "أنظر جيداً وقرأ" فنظر الرجل  
مرة أخرى وقال "نور" فقامت زوجته  
وقالت "زوجي يحبه القراءة ولكنه في  
حاجة سديدة إلى نور يحرق به الأرض"

(b)

أُسِّمَت جمعية في إحدى المدن غايّة لحاجة الدّية ففتحت  
هذه الجمعية مدارس لييلية في القرى والمدن لتعليم الفتيات  
والرجال القراءة والكتابة فأرسلت هذه الجمعية يوماً مفتاحاً  
إلى إحدى القرى يحمل هذا اللّغز يتضمّن في هذه المدارس  
الييلية تشجيعاً لهم فاجتمع القادرون حول هذا المقام  
امرأة منهم وطلبت منه أن يقرأ كلمة أشار إليها في  
كتاب كان في يده فقراءت بصوت عالٍ "منين" فقال له  
"أكنت" وأعطى لها منين ثم دعا رجلاً وطلبت منه أن  
يقرأ كلمة أشار إليها فقرا بصره "نور" وكانت الكلمة  
شيئاً آخر فقال له المفتي "أنظر جيداً وقرأ" فنظر الرجل

مرة أخرى وقال "نور" فقامت زوجته وقالت "زوجي يحبه القراءة"

ولكنه في حاجة سديدة إلى نور يحرق به الأرض"

(c)

Funfifat jam'iiyyatun fii sihdaa l muduni yaayatu-  
haa muhaarabatu l summiyyati fa fatahat haaḍihi l jam-  
'iiyyatu madaarisa layliyyatan fii l quraa wa l muduni  
li tagliimi l fallaaḥiina wa l gummaali l qiraasata wa  
l kitaabata fa farsalat haaḍihi l jam'iiyyatu yawman  
mufattifan silaa sihdaa l quraa yahmilu hadaayaa li l  
laḍiina yataḡallamuuna fii haaḍihi l madaarisi l lay-  
liyyati tafjiigan lahum fa jtaḡa l fallaaḥuuna haw-  
lahu fa ḡaḡaa l mufattifu mraṡatan minhum wa ṡalaba  
minhaa san taḡraṡa kalimatan ṡaṡaara silayhaa fii ki-  
taabin kaana fii yadihi. fa qaraṡat bi ṡawtin ḡaalin:  
'mindiilun.' fa qaala lahaa: 'ṡahsanti.' wa ṡaḡ-  
ṡaahaa mindiilan. Gumma ḡaḡaa rajulan we ṡalaba min-  
hu san yaḡraṡa kalimatan ṡaṡaara silayhaa. fa qaraṡa  
bi surḡatin: 'Ṣawrun.' wa kaanat i l kalimatu jay-  
san ṡaaxara. fa qaala lahu l mufattifu: 'ṡunḡur  
jayyidan wa ḡraṡ.' fa naḡara l rajulu marratan ṡux-  
raa wa qaala: 'Ṣawrun.' fa qaamat zawjatuhu wa qaa-  
lat: 'zawjii yuḡsinu l qiraasata walaakinnahu fii  
haajatin jadiidatin silaa Ṣawrin yahruḡu bihi l ṡarḡa.'

-000-

9.(a)

### أخبار محلية

القدس - لما اقترب السيد مه أمده  
بشبابه داره رأى أنه سيارته الواقفة  
أمام البيت قد رفعت استعداداً لأخذ  
إطاراتها فأخبر في الحال مركز البوليس  
بذلك فحلف رجال البوليس إلى مكانه  
الحادث ولكنهم لم يعثروا على أمده  
بقرب السيارة ولا يزال التحقيق مستمرا

(b)

### (أخبار محلية)

القدس - لما اقترب السيد مه أمده بشبابه داره  
رأى أنه سيارته الواقفة أمام البيت قد رفعت استعداداً  
للأخذ إطاراتها فأخبر في الحال مركز البوليس بذلك فحلف رجال  
البوليس إلى مكانه الحادث ولكنهم لم يعثروا على أمده بقرب

### السيارة ولا يزال التحقيق مستمرا

(c)

[faxbaarun mahalliyyatun]

Sal qudsu:- lammaa qtaraba l sayyidu [faaf] min  
sahadi jabaabiiki daarihi ra'aa fanna sayyaaratahu l  
waaqifata samaama l bayti qad rufigat i stigdaadan li  
saxdi sijaaraatihaa. fa faxbara fii l haali markaza  
l buuliisi bi baalika. fa xaffa rijaalu l buuliisi  
silaa makaani l haadii. walaakinnahum lam yaaguruu  
galaa sahadin bi qurbi l sayyaarati. wa laa yazaalu  
l tahqiqu mustamirran.

-oOo-

10.(a)

### القاهرة - وكالة الأنباء العربية -

سبداً شركة الطيران اللبنانية عملها في  
أواخر هذا الشهر المقبل وقد اشترت  
ثلاث عشرة طائرة تجارية من بريطانيا  
وخمسة طائرات من أمريكا لنقل الركاب  
بين لبنان والأقطار العربية وستعقد  
الشركة اتفاقيات مع شركات الطيران

الأمريكية والبريطانية لنقل ركابها إلى  
أوروبا وأمريكا وبالعكس وهناك عدة  
شركات لبنانية للطيران تم لها الحصول  
على الترخيص وهي الآن تعمل على إيجاد  
الطائرات المطلوبة لها

(b)

القاهرة - وكالة الأنباء العربية - سبباً شركة الطيران  
اللبنانية عملاً في أواخر هذا الشهر المقبل وقد اشترت ثلث  
عشرة طائرة تجارية من بريطانيا وضمن طائرات من أمريكا لنقل  
الركاب بين لبنان والدولة العربية وستعقد الشركة  
اتفاقيات مع شركات الطيران الأمريكية والبريطانية لنقل  
ركابها إلى أوروبا وأمريكا وبالعكس وهناك عدة شركات لبنانية  
للطيران تم لها الحصول على الترخيص وهي الآن تعمل على  
إيجاد الطائرات المطلوبة لها

(c)

Sal qaahiratu: wikaalatu l sanbaasi l ʕarabiyyati -  
satabdafi farikatu l ʕayaraani l lubnaaniyyatu ʕamalahaa  
fii sawaaxiri haaʕaa l jahri l muqbili wa qad i ʕtarat  
ʕalaaʕa ʕaʕarata ʕaʕiratan tijaarriyyatan min biriʕaaniyaa  
wa xamsa ʕaʕiraatin min samriikaa li naqli l rukkaabi  
bayna lubnaana wa l ʕaʕaari l ʕarabiyyati wa sataʕqidu l  
farikatu ttifaqiyyaatin maʕa farikaati l ʕayaraani l  
samriikiyyati wa l biriʕaaniyyati li naqli rukkaabihaa  
ʕilaa ʕuurubbaa wa samriikaa wa bi l ʕaksi. wa hunaaka  
ʕiddatu farikaatin lubnaaniyyatin li l ʕayaraani tamma  
lahaa l huʕuulu ʕalaa l tarxiʕi wa hiya l ʕaana taʕmalu  
fii ʕiijaadi l ʕaʕiraati l maʕluubati lahaa.

-oOo-

## APPENDIX B

The frequent need for speed together with a natural tendency towards economy of effort tend to produce irregularities in the cursive rendering of the Arabic script. Persian and, from Persian, Urdu, have evolved a system from such anomalies, and instituted a recognised style having its own discipline and artistic effects; this is the Persian "Shikaste" and Urdu "Shikasta"<sup>1</sup> or "broken" style. The most striking characteristic of this "running hand" is that the separate letters are almost invariably joined to a following letter, but "oddities" of letter- and word-shape occur throughout.

These "irregularities" are found, too, in Arabic. They are, however, to be considered, not as systematic within a new style, but as peculiarities which the student should be able to recognise but which he should not imitate at least in the early stages. Some examples<sup>2</sup> are given below together with their "orthodox" and transcribed forms; some - for example, No.45 - are clear attempts at Persian Shikaste; some are still in current use, while others are outmoded; others again simply illustrate a mixture of styles.

1.	علم تارك	ع تارك	[ʕalaa tilka]
2.	سرد الهم	سرد الهم	[suruuru l haafimi]
3.	بضنك	بضنك	[bi ɖanki]
4.	الشظف	الشظف	[ʕal jaɖafu]
5.	الساعة	الساعة	[ʕal saagatu]

1. The student who reads Urdu may refer to Mr. M. A. Khan Haidari's URDU MANUSCRIPT.

2. The examples have been selected from Louis Cheikho's SPÉCIMENS D'ÉCRITURES ARABES POUR LA LECTURE DES MANUSCRITS ANCIENS ET MODERNES.

6.	كما وصفتوها	كما وصفتوها	[kamaa waʕaftumuuhaa]
7.	هي	هي	[hiya]
8.	الفريضة	الفريضة	[ʕal fariidatu]
9.	هذه	هذه	[haaɖihi]
10.	أقول	أقول	[ʕaquulu]
11.	ضريك	ضريك	[ɖamiiruka]
12.	بقاك	بقاك	[baqaaka]
13.	الميوون	الميوون	[ʕal ɕuyuuunu]
14.	من	من	[man]
15.	الفضائل	الفضائل	[ʕal faɖaaʕilu]
16.	بكاك	بكاك	[bukaaʕii]
17.	ابراهيم	ابراهيم	[ʕibraahiimu]
18.	الوضيع	الوضيع	[ʕal waɖiiɕu]
19.	وتجمله	وتجمله	[wa tuɖilluhu]
20.	لجمال	لجمال	[li jamaalihi]
21.	لنظرة <sup>1</sup>	لنظرة	[li manɖarihi]

1. This irregularity is very common.



22.	الكلمات <sup>1</sup>	الكلمات	[ʕal karaamatu]
23.	عنه البشر	عنه البشر	[ʕan i-l baʕari]
24.	الهولاء	الهولاء	[ʕal hawaanu]
25.	سوما	سوما	[sullimuu]
26.	الاضحية	الاضحية	[ʕal ʕaaxariina]
27.	صبخ	صبخ	[wabbix]
28.	خطاة	الخطاة	[ʕal xuʕaatu]
29.	الخواجة	الخواجة	[ʕal xawaajatu]
30.	جبرائيل	جبرائيل	[jibraayii1]
31.	مسرويين	مسرويين	[masruuriina]
32.	لدوام	لدوام	[1i dawaami]
33.	ليومي <sup>2</sup>	ليومي	[1i yawmi.....]
34.	كا	كا	[kamaa]
35.	يقولون	يقولون	[yaquuluuna]
36.	هواصلها	هواصلها	[hawaasiluhaa]
37.	الطالب	الطالب	[ʕal ʕaalibu]

1. This irregularity is very common.

2. An example of a merchant's "shorthand".

38.	من	من	[man]
39.	السؤال	السؤال	[ʕal suʕaalu]
40.	وما	وما	[wa maa]
41.	لجنايبكم	لجنايبكم	[1i janaabikum]
42.	الجاهل	الجاهل	[ʕal jaahilu]
43.	للأخ لأخ لأخ لأخ	للأخ لأخ لأخ لأخ	[ʕal axu 1 ʕajallu 1 ʕamjadu]
44.	هنا	هنا	[bi haaɖaa]

## APPENDIX C

## Some Relevant Terminology

أَسْمَاءُ حُرُوفِ الْجِبَارِ	ʔasmaaʔu huruufi l hijaaʔi	the names of the letters of the alphabet.
الحروف المفتوحة	ʔal huruufu l maf-tuuhatu	letters with fathah.
الحروف المكسورة	ʔal huruufu l mak-suuratu	letters with kasrah.
الحروف المضمومة	ʔal huruufu l maq-muumatu	letters with dammah.
الحروف الساكنة	ʔal huruufu l saa-kinatu	letters with sukuun.
الحروف المتحركة	ʔal huruufu l mu-sakkanatu	
الحروف المشددة	ʔal huruufu l mu-jaddadatu l maf-tuuhatu	letters with tafdiid and sukuun.
كتابة	kitaabatun	writing.
خط	xaṭṭun	calligraphy; calligraphic style; line.
خطاط	xaṭṭaṭun	calligrapher.
رسم الحروف	rasmu l huruufi	calligraphic art.
صورة	ṣuuratun	form, shape; appearance.
شكل	ʔaklun	
هيئة	hayʔatun	
نقطة	nuḡtatun	dot.
قلم قصب	qalamu qaṣabin	reed-pen.
طرف القلم	ṭarafu l qalami	nib [of reed-pen].
قطة القلم	qaṭṭatu l qalami	
شحم (القلم)	ʔaḥmatu [l qalami]	lit. 'the fat [of the pen]', i.e. the white interior of the reed contrasted with the exterior. Comparison is with the fat and lean of meat.

لحم (القلم)

lahmatu [l qalami]

lit. 'the flesh [of the pen]', i.e. the reddish exterior of the reed.

The four stages (أركان) [ʔarkaanun], lit. 'supports' in cutting the nib:-

فتح

(i)

fathun

(i) opening.

نحت

(ii)

nahtun

(ii) trimming.

شده

(iii)

ʔaggun

(iii) splitting [to facilitate retention of ink.

قط

(iv)

qaṭṭun

(iv) [the final cross-] cut.

سن

sinnun

nib [metal]; tooth [e.g. of سن].

وصل الحروف

waṣlu l huruufi

the joining of letters.

في بداية (الكلمة)

fii bidaayati [l kalimati]

initial [in a word].

في وسط (الكلمة)

fii waṣṭi [l kalimati]

medial [in a word].

في نهاية (الكلمة)

fii nihaayati [l kalimati]

final [in a word].

مفرد

mufrad

separate.

مفرد

munfarid

كلمات تكتب بشكل خاص

kalimaatun tuktabu bi ʔaklin xaṣ-ṣin

words written in a special form, e.g. archaisms.

حذف الشلف

haḍfu l ʔalifi

the omission of ʔalif, e.g. in هاء [haḍaa].

شرطة

ʔarṭatun

stroke.

خط أفقي

xaṭṭun fuṭṭiyyun

horizontal line.

منطرح

munṣaṭiḥun

straight, horizontal, [of stroke].

خط رأسي

xaṭṭun raʔsiyyun

vertical line.

خط عمودي

xaṭṭun ʔamuudii

munṣaṭibun

upright, vertical, [of stroke].

مستقيم	mustaqiimun	straight.
منحني	munhanin	curved.
منحد	munhaddirun	sloping.
مائل	maasilun	
متدرج	mustadiqqun	tapering.
منكعب	munkabbun	descending from left to right, e.g. first stroke of كسر.
متدرج	mustalqin	descending from right to left, e.g. ن .
مستدير	mustadiirun	rounded [as lower half of 2].
عمق	gumqun	depth.
ارتفاع	firtifaagun	height.
عرض	garqun	width.
زاوية	zaawiyatun	angle.
منحني	gunduugun	loop, lit. 'box', as of صر .
حلقة	halagatun	loop, lit. 'ring', as of سف .
جسر	ganjaratun	bridge, e.g. t + m تم .
ذيل	daylun	tail, [as of 2].
رقبة	raqabatun	neck, [as of سف].
مضروب	maimuusatun	blocked [of medial ع].
مفتوح	maftuuhatun	open, unblocked [as of medial ه].
كاس	kaasatun	lit. 'wine-glass'. Refers to final semi-circular component of كسر, كسر.



التعريف	ʔal tagriiqu	The inclusion of the final semi-circular component of س, ضي, صي, ش.
معرف	muḡarraḡun	ض, ص, ش, س or ضي having the final curvature, i.e. final or isolated س, etc.
(السيد) غير المعرف	[ʔal siinu] yayru l muḡarraḡati	initial or medial [siin].
الخط المقنوق	ʔal haaʔu l maf-quuḡatu	lit. 'split haaʔ', i.e. ه .

The following terms are current for punctuation marks in modern texts:



الترقيم	ʔal tarqiimu	punctuation.
علامات الترقيم	ʔalaamaatu l tarqiimi	punctuation marks.
فاصلة	faaʔilatun	comma.
قائمة	qaaʔigatun	full stop.
فاصلة كبيرة	faaʔilatun kubraa	semi-colon.
شارحة	ʔaarihatun	colon.
علامة الاستفهام	ʔalaamatu l istifhaami	question-mark.
علامة التعجب	ʔalaamatu l taʔajjubi	exclamation-mark.
قوس	qawsun	inverted commas [lit. 'arch'].
افتح قوسا	fiftaḥ qawsan	inverted commas on!
اقفل القوس	ʔiqfil i l qawsa	inverted commas off!
علامات التنصيص	ʔalaamaatu l tanʔiʔi	quotation marks, inverted commas.

## APPENDIX D.

## Ready-Reference Tables.






In the following eleven ready-reference tables<sup>1</sup> which summarise two- and three-letter combinations, the initial form of a letter is to be found opposite the appropriate symbol in the vertical column on the extreme right of each table; final shapes are found by reference to the symbols of the horizontal "axis" at the top. Thus, to refer to the two-letter combination jiim + raaf, turn to Table 1 which shows all two-letter combinations, look first for the shape  on the right of the table, then read across to the vertical column illustrating final . The remaining ten tables are constructed in the same manner as far as initial and final shapes are concerned, but each table illustrates throughout a given medial shape. The medial shape of a given table is indicated by the number in the top right hand corner in accordance with the following key:

Three-letter combinations	{	1.	Two-letter combinations.)
		2.	Medial baaf, taaf, 0aaf, nuun, yaaf.
		3.	" jiim, haaf, xaaf.
		4.	" siin, jiin.
		5.	" 0aad, daad.
		6.	" 1aaf, 0aaf.
		7.	" 2ayn, 7ayn.
		8.	" faaf, qaaf.
		9.	" kaaf, laam.
		10.	" miim.
		11.	" haaf.


Thus, to find faaf + 2ayn + laam, refer to Table 7, then to the symbol  on the right, and read across to the vertical column under .

The separate letters are not especially illustrated; their isolated forms appear in the horizontal "axis" and their final forms in the appropriate vertical columns.



1. The idea of the tables was originally suggested to me by tables in the Persian Nastaghiq style made by a Persian calligrapher for Mr. P.A.D. MacCarthy. [footnote continued overleaf]

Except for isolated and final  - which provide the only example of a dot which is not used to distinguish a letter in Arabic-dots are omitted throughout. In the vertical "axis", the shape  = baaf, taaf, 0aaf, nuun and yaaf, since dots alone distinguish these letters in initial form;  = jiim, haaf, xaaf;  = faaf, qaaf, etc.  = both kaaf and laam since in the great majority of contexts, the "handle" of kaaf is the sole difference between them. Similarly, it has not been considered necessary to include a separate table showing medial laam.<sup>1</sup>

Variants are not included in the tables. This applies particularly to final jiin, daad, nuun and haaf.<sup>2,3</sup>









It should be realised by the student that this is essentially a practical book designed to help him to improve his writing of the Arabic script. The tables are not strictly linguistic, since they include patterns which are inoperative in the language. The student will come to recognise the impossibility of certain junctions of the gutturals, emphatics, liquids, velars, etc., as he progresses to a greater knowledge of the phonological structure of Arabic. Thus, for example, on Table 7, the horizontal column opposite the initial shape  is, linguistically speaking, "nonsense", but has perhaps some value for the art of writing the letter-shapes. Even more obvious "impossibilities" are those examples which show the junction of the same letter, initial, medial and final, e.g. kaaf + kaaf + kaaf.

## ERRATUM

The symbols of the horizontal "axis" follow the order of the Arabic alphabet.  and , however, are in incorrect order throughout the tables.

[continuation of footnote 1 on previous page]

It is possible--and profitable--to construct similar tables for the learning of any calligraphic style.

1. The shapes shown are not operative for laam before 2alif, kaaf and laam. See Chapter IX, pp.87-92.
2. The shape  has been used throughout for final haaf: remember that the junction of initial  with final  of the shape  has a different implication as to the shape of .
3. It is convenient to note here that the junction initial /qaaf and final yaaf, shown in Table 1 as , is more usually rendered .







هـ	هظا	هظب	هظج	هظد	هظر	هظس	هظط	هظع	هظف	هظو	هظك	هظل	هظم	هظه	هظي
م	مطا	مطب	مطج	مطد	مطر	مطس	مطط	مطع	مطف	مطو	مطك	مطل	مطم	مظه	مطي
كـ	كطا	كتب	كطج	كتد	كطر	كتس	كتط	كطع	كتف	كتو	كتك	كتل	كتم	كته	كتي
فـ	فطا	فطب	فطج	فطد	فطر	فطس	فطط	فطع	فطف	فطو	فطك	فطل	فطم	فظه	فطي
عـ	عطا	عطب	عطج	عطد	عطر	عطس	عطط	عطع	عطف	عطو	عطك	عطل	عطم	عظه	عطى
طـ	ططا	ططب	ططج	ططد	ططر	ططس	ططط	ططع	ططف	ططو	طटक	ططل	ططم	طظه	ططي
سى	سطا	سطب	سطج	سطد	سطر	سطس	سطط	سطع	سطف	سطو	سطك	سطل	سطم	سظه	سطى
حـ	حطا	حطب	حطج	حطد	حطر	حطس	حطط	حطع	حطف	حطو	حटक	حطل	حطم	حظه	حطي
بـ	بطا	بطب	بطج	بطد	بطر	بطس	بطط	بطع	بطف	بطو	بتك	بتل	بطم	بظه	بطي
هـ	ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	س	ط	ع	ف	و	ك	ل	م	نـ	يـ

هـ	هظا	هظب	هظج	هظد	هظر	هظس	هظط	هظع	هظف	هظو	هظك	هظل	هظم	هظه	هظي
م	مطا	مطب	مطج	مطد	مطر	مطس	مطط	مطع	مطف	مطو	مटक	مطل	مطم	مظه	مطي
كـ	كطا	كتب	كطج	كتد	كطر	كتس	كتط	كطع	كتف	كتو	كتك	كتل	كتم	كته	كتي
فـ	فطا	فطب	فطج	فطد	فطر	فطس	فطط	فطع	فطف	فطو	فटक	فطل	فطم	فظه	فطي
عـ	عطا	عطب	عطج	عطد	عطر	عطس	عطط	عطع	عطف	عطو	عطك	عطل	عطم	عظه	عطى
طـ	ططا	ططب	ططج	ططد	ططر	ططس	ططط	ططع	ططف	ططو	طटक	ططل	ططم	طظه	ططي
سى	سطا	سطب	سطج	سطد	سطر	سطس	سطط	سطع	سطف	سطو	سطك	سطل	سطم	سظه	سطى
حـ	حطا	حطب	حطج	حطد	حطر	حطس	حطط	حطع	حطف	حطو	حटक	حطل	حطم	حظه	حطي
بـ	بطا	بطب	بطج	بطد	بطر	بطس	بطط	بطع	بطف	بطو	بتك	بتل	بطم	بظه	بطي
هـ	ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	س	ط	ع	ف	و	ك	ل	م	نـ	يـ

هـ	هـا	هـف	هـج	هـد	هـر	هـس	هـص	هـط	هـع	هـف	هـو	هـك	هـل	هـم	هـن	هـو	هـه	هـي
هـ	هـا	هـف	هـج	هـد	هـر	هـس	هـص	هـط	هـع	هـف	هـو	هـك	هـل	هـم	هـن	هـو	هـه	هـي
م	مـا	مـف	مـج	مـد	مـر	مـس	مـص	مـط	مـع	مـف	مـو	مـك	مـل	مـم	مـن	مـو	مـه	مـي
كـ	كـا	كـف	كـج	كـد	كـر	كـس	كـص	كـط	كـع	كـف	كـو	كـك	كـل	كـم	كـن	كـو	كـه	كـي
فـ	فـا	فـف	فـج	فـد	فـر	فـس	فـص	فـط	فـع	فـف	فـو	فـك	فـل	فـم	فـن	فـو	فـه	فـي
عـ	عـا	عـف	عـج	عـد	عـر	عـس	عـص	عـط	عـع	عـف	عـو	عـك	عـل	عـم	عـن	عـو	عـه	عـي
رـ	رـا	رـف	رـج	رـد	رـر	رـس	رـص	رـط	رـع	رـف	رـو	رـك	رـل	رـم	رـن	رـو	رـه	رـي
صـ	صـا	صـف	صـج	صـد	صـر	صـس	صـص	صـط	صـع	صـف	صـو	صـك	صـل	صـم	صـن	صـو	صـه	صـي
لـ	لـا	لـف	لـج	لـد	لـر	لـس	لـص	لـط	لـع	لـف	لـو	لـك	لـل	لـم	لـن	لـو	لـه	لـي
حـ	حـا	حـف	حـج	حـد	حـر	حـس	حـص	حـط	حـع	حـف	حـو	حـك	حـل	حـم	حـن	حـو	حـه	حـي
بـ	بـا	بـف	بـج	بـد	بـر	بـس	بـص	بـط	بـع	بـف	بـو	بـك	بـل	بـم	بـن	بـو	بـه	بـي
اـ	اـا	اـف	اـج	اـد	اـر	اـس	اـص	اـط	اـع	اـف	اـو	اـك	اـل	اـم	اـن	اـو	اـه	اـي

هـ	هـا	هـف	هـج	هـد	هـر	هـس	هـص	هـط	هـع	هـف	هـو	هـك	هـل	هـم	هـن	هـو	هـه	هـي
م	مـا	مـف	مـج	مـد	مـر	مـس	مـص	مـط	مـع	مـف	مـو	مـك	مـل	مـم	مـن	مـو	مـه	مـي
كـ	كـا	كـف	كـج	كـد	كـر	كـس	كـص	كـط	كـع	كـف	كـو	كـك	كـل	كـم	كـن	كـو	كـه	كـي
فـ	فـا	فـف	فـج	فـد	فـر	فـس	فـص	فـط	فـع	فـف	فـو	فـك	فـل	فـم	فـن	فـو	فـه	فـي
عـ	عـا	عـف	عـج	عـد	عـر	عـس	عـص	عـط	عـع	عـف	عـو	عـك	عـل	عـم	عـن	عـو	عـه	عـي
رـ	رـا	رـف	رـج	رـد	رـر	رـس	رـص	رـط	رـع	رـف	رـو	رـك	رـل	رـم	رـن	رـو	رـه	رـي
صـ	صـا	صـف	صـج	صـد	صـر	صـس	صـص	صـط	صـع	صـف	صـو	صـك	صـل	صـم	صـن	صـو	صـه	صـي
لـ	لـا	لـف	لـج	لـد	لـر	لـس	لـص	لـط	لـع	لـف	لـو	لـك	لـل	لـم	لـن	لـو	لـه	لـي
حـ	حـا	حـف	حـج	حـد	حـر	حـس	حـص	حـط	حـع	حـف	حـو	حـك	حـل	حـم	حـن	حـو	حـه	حـي
بـ	بـا	بـف	بـج	بـد	بـر	بـس	بـص	بـط	بـع	بـف	بـو	بـك	بـل	بـم	بـن	بـو	بـه	بـي
اـ	اـا	اـف	اـج	اـد	اـر	اـس	اـص	اـط	اـع	اـف	اـو	اـك	اـل	اـم	اـن	اـو	اـه	اـي





11	ب	ج	س	ص	ط	ع	ف	ك	م	ه
ا	با	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
ر	رب	جب	سب	صب	طب	عب	فب	كب	مب	هب
ع	ماع	جاع	ساع	صاع	طاع	عاع	فاع	كاع	ماع	هاع
د	دا	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
ر	را	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
س	سا	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
ص	صا	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
ط	طا	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
ع	ماع	جاع	ساع	صاع	طاع	عاع	فاع	كاع	ماع	هاع
ف	فا	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
و	وا	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
ك	كا	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
ل	لا	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
م	ما	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
ن	نا	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
و	وا	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
ه	ها	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها
ي	يا	جا	سا	صا	طا	عا	فا	كا	ما	ها

## APPENDIX E

## Translation of Examples

Translations in the present appendix, which has been included as a ready-reference for the beginner, are summary and too often only approximate. They are primarily intended to enable the student to identify the Arabic word. Verbal forms are all translated by the English infinitival form with "to" irrespective of Arabic tense, mood, person, etc. The latter categories are indicated by the bracketed abbreviations;<sup>1</sup> where there is no accompanying bracket, the Arabic verbal form is that of the 3rd person singular masculine of the perfect tense.

The student should note that in order to illustrate letter-combinations fully, it has been necessary to use word-material of very mixed character: thus rare Classical words as *نفس* (II,2,18) appear in association with as modern a word as *بيرة* (II,3,4). The great majority of the words, however, are still in current use. Rarer words are marked with an asterisk.

## I.

1. 1. to permit. 2. son. 3. mother.
4. not to degrade oneself. (3 s.m.impf.) 5. to announce. 6. to grow up. (3 s.m.juss.)
7. problem; matter. 8. to ask (3 s.m.impf.) 9. to ask.
10. woman. 11. courage, strength. 12. to be acquainted with. (3 s.m.juss.)
2. 1. to stand. 2. shame. 3. passer-by.
4. youth. 5. to travel, go. 6. to come.
3. 1. to write. (3 p.m.perf.) 2. to write. (3 p.m. subj. and juss.) 3. to be. (3 p.m. subj. and juss.)

1. Abbreviations used are: 1/2/3 = 1st/2nd/3rd person; s./p. = singular/plural; m./f. = masculine/feminine; perf./impf./impv./subj./juss. = perfect/imperfect/imperative/subjunctive/jussive; pass. = passive. Other abbreviations are: acc. = accusative, a.p. = active participle, and obl. = oblique case.

- |                                |                                     |                  |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 4. to write.<br>(p.m. impv.)   | 5. door (acc.)                      | 6. lion (acc.)   |
| 7. king (acc.)                 | 8. thing; matter<br>(acc.)          | 9. wife (acc.)   |
| 10. reward, requital<br>(acc.) | 11. right course;<br>true religion. | 12. safe         |
| 13. he saw him.                | 14. to get on well<br>with.         | 15. to frequent. |
| 16. companion.                 | 17. life,<br>existence.             | 18. alms.        |
| 19. Mosaic law.                | 20. this.                           | 21. that.        |
| 22. but, yet.                  | 23. God.                            | 24. Abraham.     |

## II.

- |           |   |                                   |   |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| <u>2.</u> | 1. door; chapter.                                 | 2. to dig up.                     | 3. to decide, settle*                                   |
|           | 4. breast.  | 5. cold.                          | 6. to charge, attack<br>(3 s.m. impf.)                  |
|           | 7. with you (s.m.)                                | 8. pupil.                         | 9. but.   |
|           | 10. where?  | 11. son.                          | 12. with him.   |
|           | 13. with him.                                     | 14. canine tooth.                 | 15. to break out (war).                                 |
|           | 16. to be ac-<br>quainted with.<br>(3 s.m. impf.) | 17. to thumbprint,<br>stamp.      | 18. to be delicate of<br>skin; to tune<br>(instrument)* |
|           | 19. to annul,<br>cancel.                          | 20. tie-ing, bind-<br>ing. (a.p.) | 21. to send.  |
|           | 22. to flow (water).                              | 23. to come.<br>(3 s.m. impf.)    | 24. to become angry*                                    |
|           | 25. cash, ready<br>money.                         | 26. bug.                          | 27. to charge, attack.<br>(3 s.m. impf.)                |
|           | 28. with you (s.m.)                               | 29. pupil.                        | 30. but.  |
|           | 31. bull.   | 32. with me.                      | 33. under, down.  |
|           | 34. howling (a.p.)                                | 35. fruit.                        | 36. to be complete.                                     |
|           | 37. river.  | [38. where?]                      |   |
- 
- |           |                                   |                   |                            |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>3.</u> | 1. channel, canal.                | 2. reason, cause. | 3. to begin (3 s.m. impf.) |
|           | 4. beer.                          | 5. to sweep.      | 6. to take a pinch of.     |
|           | 7. to choose any-<br>thing clean* | 8. to follow.     | 9. to twist (the foot).    |
|           | 10. to lash, flog*                | 11. early riser.  | 12. to be drenched.        |
|           | 13. to explain.                   | 14. year.         | 15. killed.                |
|           | 16. to open.                      | 17. Panama.       | 18. to build.              |

- |  |                                  |                |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 19. house, tent.                                 | 20. origin, place<br>of growing. | 21. exception. |
| 22. to be clear,<br>understood<br>(3 s.m. subj.) |                                  |                |
- 
- |           |                               |                                 |                       |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>4.</u> | 1. to break an<br>oath.       | 2. to hide.                     | 3. to attribute (to). |
|           | 4. to toil.                   | 5. defect.                      | 6. to play.           |
|           | 7. name; title;<br>nickname.  | 8. to mount.                    | 9. to import; bring.  |
|           | 10. direction.                | 11. to pant.                    | 12. between, among.   |
|           | 13. we.                       | 14. to be old<br>(3 s.m. impf.) | 15. branch.           |
|           | 16. country;<br>native land.  | 17. about, con-<br>cerning.     | 18. art.              |
|           | 19. to be<br>(s.m. impv.)     | 20. revelation,<br>publication. | 21. security.         |
|           | 22. they (f.)                 | 23. with me.                    | 24. inspiration.      |
|           | 25. to forget.                | 26. regent;<br>trustee.         | 27. folding.          |
|           | 28. stammering,<br>faltering* | 29. in.                         | 30. royal.            |
|           | 31. high.                     | 32. illiterate.                 | 33. she.              |
|           | 34. prohibition.              |                                 |                       |
- 
- |           |                                  |                                  |                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>5.</u> | 1. chief.                        | 2. to see (3 s.m.<br>pass.perf.) | 3. well.                         |
|           | 4. to ask (3 s.m.<br>pass.perf.) | 5. growing up<br>(a.p.)          | 6. to err.                       |
|           | 7. sleeping<br>(a.p.)            | 8. to despair.                   | 9. to see (3 s.m.<br>pass.perf.) |
|           | 10. looking<br>(a.p., s.f.)      | 11. monastic cells.              | 12. to explain.                  |
|           | 13. where?                       | 14. house, tent.                 | 15. prince;<br>commander.        |
|           | 16. cups.                        | 17. chief.                       | 18. Palestinian.                 |
|           | 19. to build.                    | 20. on.                          | 21. to.                          |

## III.

- |           |                             |                               |                 |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| <u>2.</u> | 1. to answer.               | 2. cheese;<br>cottage cheese. | 3. grandmother. |
|           | 4. corpse; body;<br>figure. | 5. to happen.                 | 6. firewood.    |

- |                             |                           |                             |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 7. to make.                 | 8. to be light.           | 9. right.                   |
| 10. authority;<br>decree.   | 11. dispute.              | 12. to long for.            |
| 13. rank; degree;<br>stair. | 14. pilgrimage.           | 15. to flow, run.           |
| 16. five.                   | 17. to be ignorant<br>of. | 18. rank; degree;<br>stair. |
| 19. spiritual.              |                           |                             |

- 3.
- |                               |                         |   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1. to erase.                  | 2. wailing.             | 3. place of pil-<br>grimage.                                |
| 4. plateau; Najd.             | 5. slaughter.           | 6. to feel<br>(3 s.m. impf.)                                |
| 7. pure, unmixed;<br>typical. | 8. to be angry<br>with. | 9. to be wholesome<br>(food);<br>efficacious<br>(medicine). |
| 10. sand-hill.                | 11. touchstone.         | 12. place.  |
| 13. star.                     | 14. we.                 | 15. his brain.  |
| 16. grammar;<br>syntax.       | 17. secret.             |   |
- 4.
- |                    |                              |                                |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. howling (a.p.)  | 2. outweighing<br>(a.p.)     | 3. weaving (a.p.)              |
| 4. adviser (a.p.)  | 5. goring (bull)<br>(a.p.)   | 6. giving,<br>bestowing (a.p.) |
| 7. to cough.       | 8. to ask per-<br>sistently. | 9. to forgive.                 |
| 10. addicted (to). |                              |                                |

## IV.

- 1.
- |                  |                               |                |
|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. to go.        | 2. literature;<br>politeness. | 3. to dismiss. |
| 4. to reconcile* | 5. to send.                   | 6. light.      |
- 2.
- |                           |                              |                         |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to give<br>generously. | 2. to omit;<br>remove.       | 3. illustrious.         |
| 4. to tell the<br>truth.  | 5. to make firm,<br>lasting. | 6. sweet,<br>palatable. |
| 7. old, ancient.          | 8. to punch.                 | 9. flexible,<br>supple* |
| 10. diary.                | 11. this.                    | 12. to create.          |
| 13. to flow, run.         | 14. to steal.                | 15. to spend.           |

- |                               |                    |               |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 16. to dismiss.               | 17. to strengthen. | 18. to check. |
| 19. miserly,<br>tight-fisted. | 20. to mock.       |               |

## V.

- 2.
- |   |                               |                            |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. to ask.                              | 2. reason, cause.             | 3. sadness.                |
| 4. to let down<br>(veil, cur-<br>tain)* | 5. to steal.                  | 6. fish-hook.              |
| 7. line.                                | 8. slogan; badge.             | 9. travelling;<br>journey. |
| 10. to doubt.                           | 11. to take by<br>force.      | 12. to smell (tr.)         |
| 13. evidence;<br>certificate.           | 14. town-wall;<br>house-wall. | 15. patient; steady.       |
| 16. to endure.                          | 17. to tell the<br>truth.     | 18. to strike, hit.        |
| 19. weakness.                           | 20. row, line.                | 21. to lose one's<br>way.  |
| 22. connection.                         | 23. to melt,<br>liquefy.      | 24. rightness.             |
| 25. to accompany.                       | 26. to determine<br>upon.     | 27. to consent.            |
- 3.
- |  |                                  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. to consult.                                 | 2. to cause<br>(3 s.m. impf.)    | 3. to pull out<br>(3 s.m. impf.) |
| 4. envy.                                       | 5. undertaking;<br>plan.         | 6. guard.                        |
| 7. to line, draw<br>lines on<br>(3 s.m. impf.) | 8. busy.                         | 9. to set out<br>(3 s.m. impf.)  |
| 10. difficulty,<br>dilemma.                    | 11. to be safe<br>(3 s.m. impf.) | 12. the sun.                     |
| 13. to grow old<br>(3 s.m. impf.)              | 14. renowned.                    | 15. himself; his<br>soul.        |
| 16. to worsen<br>(3 s.m. impf.)                | 17. to forget.                   | 18. horse.                       |
| 19. to dye.                                    | 20. to lead,<br>walk ahead.      | 21. to squeeze.                  |
| 22. to steal.                                  | 23. artificial.                  | 24. to suck*                     |
| 25. small bird;<br>sparrow.                    | 26. instrument of<br>striking.   | 27. to happen.                   |

28. to steal (3 p.f.perf.)    29. underdone (meat).    30. silver.
31. dispute; enmity.    32. to be eloquent.    33. to thumbprint, stamp.
34. to decide.
4.    1. head.    2. army.    3. to disparage; underestimate.
4. guard.    5. to assault.    6. to cheat.
7. breath.    8. to engrave.    9. to relapse.
10. grave.    11. to bite at.    12. judge.
13. ill.    14. cheap.    15. to urge.
16. to steal.    17. to wriggle.    18. some.
19. to refute; break (promise).    20. to refuse.    21. to retire, draw back.
22. thief.    23. to suck.    24. to lame (of stones entering horse's foot)\*

## VI.

2.    1. pure.    2. deer.    3. to grind.
4. to make firm; determine upon.    5. adverb; circumstance.    6. to gleam, move about (mirage)\*
7. to pierce.    8. to overflow.    9. to remain.
10. to be greedy.    11. to think, suppose.    12. to appear.
13. voluntarily.
3.    1. error.    2. firewood.    3. to flatten.
4. wooden mallet\*    5. to look.    6. cleverness, skill.
7. to be fastidious.    8. put out, extinguished.    9. to pronounce,
10. tyrannised.    11. to arrange.    12. to protect; learn by heart (3 p.f.perf.)
13. protection;    14. with self-control.    15. of oil, petroleum.
4.    1. to tie, bind.    2. glance, peep.    3. to be lively, cheerful.
4. to snore (3 s.m.impf.)    5. to protect.    6. to make a mistake.

7. fashion; manner; 8. folk; clan. pattern.

## VII.

2.    1. absent.    2. future (noun)    3. deficit; weakness.
4. excuse.    5. purpose.    6. to be twisted (foot, hand).
7. defect; stain; softness.    8. bone.    9. mind; intelligence.
10. opposite.    11. to make a mistake.    12. paternal uncle.
13. about, concerning.    14. wool.    15. swimming.
3.    1. small (p.)    2. to send.    3. meaning.
4. sheep.    5. to be ready, get ready.    6. to plant (3 s.m.impf.)
7. the cheat.    8. to be angry (3 s.m.impf.)    9. to be great (3 s.m.impf.)
10. eagerness.    11. work.    12. mine (explosive).
13. language.    14. swimming.    15. to cancel.
4.    1. eloquent.    2. to shock, frighten.    3. hideous.
4. to be snow-white.    5. to be snow-white.    6. to raise, lift up.
7. to kneel.    8. to reach.    9. to dye, shade\*

## VIII.

1.    1. middle.    2. rose.    3. to agree.
4. whenever.
2.    1. to smell (good)    2. to learn.    3. dawn.
4. to estimate.    5. to escape.    6. division; destiny.
7. to cut off.    8. to perceive.    9. to sit down.
10. to lock.    11. to think of.    12. pen.
13. worthy.    14. cheetah, leopard.    15. fuel.
3.    1. meeting.    2. to endeavour repeatedly to.    3. to blow (wind).
4. to come (1 p.impf.)    5. report.    6. to disperse (clouds).

7. to shake. 8. only. 9. to do (3 s.m.impf.)  
 10. wrapped up. 11. to think. 12. the moon.  
 13. to be accus- 14. to understand 15. shut.  
   tomed to (3 s.m.impf.)  
   (3 p.f.perf.)  
 16. forgiven. 17. to find.
4. 1. noble. 2. to tremble. 3. to carry away (wind).  
 4. to describe. 5. to be merciful  
   to. 6. to be eager for.  
 7. to stand. 8. to leak. 9. to take an oath.  
 10. to miss keenly. 11. to be sweetly  
   scented. 12. to crush.  
 13. to load. 14. to stick to. 15. to burst; crack;  
   crackle\*  
 16. to smite 17. to clap. 18. to suspend, hang.  
   (thunderbolt).  
 19. to be deep. 20. to oppress. 21. light.  
 22. to make some- 23. except. 24. voice.  
   thing good.  
 25. length. 26. busy. 27. people; clan.  
 28. Lot (proper 29. music.  
   name).
5. 1. to be miserable 2. to edit; com- 3. to be miserable  
   pose (3 s.m.impf.) (3 m.s.impf.)  
 4. to take (3 s.m. 5. to be mean, 6. to straighten.  
   pass.perf.) base.<sup>1</sup>  
 7. repelled. 8. to be black. 9. picture.  
 10. tall; long. 11. to arrive. 12. or.  
 13. day. 14. to invite; call 15. death.  
   (3 p.m.perf.)  
 16. climate, 17. essence; ele- 18. to say  
   weather. ment; gems. (3 s.f.impf.)  
 19. houses, tents. 20. owner; endowed 21. without.  
   with.  
 22. sunrise; rise 23. witnesses.  
   (e.g. of Islam)

## IX.

1. 1. clerk. 2. like a hand. 3. to impose (a task) upon.

1. More usually daniṣa.

4. every, each. 5. to write. 6. antimony.  
 7. lying, lies. 8. panic. 9. profit.  
 10. like rain. 11. angry. 12. like others  
   (than him).  
 13. to nurse; 14. sleeve. 15. nest; shelter.  
   guarantee.  
 16. electrifying (n.) 17. he stitched it. 18. to iron, press.  
 19. to imitate. 20. no; negative 21. to dress.  
   particle.  
 22. flesh, meat. 23. flexible\* 24. to be necessary.  
 25. to be eloquent. 26. to stick to. 27. to smack.  
 28. to play. 29. to attract 30. to punch.  
   someone's  
   attention.  
 31. when. 32. negative par- 33. to him.  
   ticle.  
 34. sheet; board. 35. to me.
3. 1. to complain. 2. coins; plough- 3. to make an example  
   shares. of.  
 4. to pour. 5. to marry. 6. unfortunate (man).  
 7. to deny. 8. to relapse. 9. to retire, draw  
   back.  
 10. to scorn, 11. to you (m.p.) 12. to enable.  
   spurn.  
 13. he doubted it; 14. to complain 15. (particle) without;  
   it stung him. (1 s.perf.)  
 16. to overturn. 17. to till (ground); 18. to imitate.  
   succeed.  
 19. snail. 20. twilight. 21. sincere friend.  
 22. to make a 23. to feed (live- 24. to suspend, hang.  
   mistake. stock) (tr.)  
 25. perhaps you 26. to give reasons 27. to teach.  
   (m.s.)..... for.  
 28. publication. 29. perhaps he..... 30. perhaps they (m.)  
   .....  
 31. to gain 32. high; Proper  
   advancement Name.  
   (1 s.perf.)
4. 1. with you (s.m.) 2. to rub, scrape. 3. to withhold, keep  
   back; grasp.

- |                              |                               |                                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4. your (s.m.)               | 5. your (s.m.)<br>mistake.    | 6. don't bother!<br>(s.m.)        |
| 7. to pour; shed<br>(blood). | 8. perhaps you<br>(s.m.)..... | 9. your (s.m.)<br>paternal uncle. |
| 10. to punish<br>severely.   | 11. to consent,<br>accept.    | 12. antimony.                     |
| 13. to seek<br>mediation.    | 14. to reach.                 | 15. pound (weight).               |
| 16. mule.                    | 17. to transfer.              | 18. upper part of<br>chest.       |
| 19. to do, make.             | 20. middle-aged.              |                                   |

## X.

- |                       |                         |                           |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>2.</u> 1. hundred. | 2. happy, con-<br>tent. | 3. council,<br>gathering. |
| 4. city.              | 5. to pass by.          | 6. to rub; cancel.        |
| 7. Egypt.             | 8. rain.                | 9. with.                  |
| 10. open.             | 11. to be possible.     | 12. to fill.              |
| 13. from which.       | 14. from, of.           | 15. craft,<br>occupation. |
| 16. nation.           | 17. waves.              | 18. pyramid-shaped.       |

- |                              |                               |                      |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>3.</u> 1. from which.     | 2. to stand up<br>(1 s.perf.) | 3. ugly, foul.       |
| 4. to fertilise.             | 5. dark-skinned.              | 6. to touch.         |
| 7. to buck (e.g.<br>horse).  | 8. to roast.                  | 9. depth.            |
| 10. fish.                    | 11. to put out<br>(the eye)*  | 12. to poison.       |
| 13. fatness.                 | 14. his name.                 | 15. their (m.) name. |
| 16. to call<br>(3 p.m.impf.) | 17. my name.                  |                      |

- |                              |                    |                       |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>4.</u> 1. standing (a.p.) | 2. to be merciful. | 3. to divide.         |
| 4. to cut off.               | 5. to smack.       | 6. mine (explosive).  |
| 7. mouth.                    | 8. sleeve.         | 9. negative particle. |
| 10. they (m.).               |                    |                       |

## XI.

- |  |                           |                               |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>2.</u> 1. bewildered,<br>stupefied (a.p.) | 2. suppose he.....        | 3. to attack.                 |
| 4. to waste,<br>squander.                    | 5. to spill, pour<br>out. | 6. to cut (grass,<br>plants). |

- |                |                                |                                     |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7. to squeeze. | 8. to rain hard.               | 9. to flap (intr.);<br>err.         |
| 10. thus.      | 11. interrogative<br>particle. | 12. to intend; be<br>anxious about. |
| 13. they (f.). | 14. his influence.             | 15. he.                             |
| 16. she.       |                                |                                     |

- |                         |                           |                      |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>3.</u> 1. to follow. | 2. to decorate.           | 3. and she.          |
| 4. with her.            | 5. to face<br>(1 s.perf.) | 6. sleeplessness.    |
| 7. to melt, liquefy.    | 8. foal.                  | 9. to bite at.       |
| 10. to rise up.         | 11. to desire.            | 12. he pampered you. |
| 13. middle-aged.        | 14. wool.                 | 15. he pampered him. |
| 16. and he.             |                           |                      |

- |                       |                     |                              |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>4.</u> 1. his god. | 2. proof.           | 3. his courage,<br>strength. |
| 4. story.             | 5. mistake.         | 6. rest.                     |
| 7. rudder.            | 8. flattening blow. | 9. just (s.f.).              |
| 10. paternal aunt.    | 11. he faced him.   |                              |

## XII.

- |   |   |                                       |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>1.</u> 1. to engage ser-<br>vants<br>(3 p.m.impf.) | 2. to adopt (child)<br>(3 p.m.impf.)          | 3. to seek pasturage<br>(3 p.m.impf.) |
| 4. to pretend<br>(3 p.m.impf.)                        | 5. to regard as<br>important<br>(3 p.m.impf.) | 6. facing, welcoming<br>(a.p., p.m.)  |
| 7. they (m.) will<br>regard as<br>important.          | 8. Constantinople.                            |                                       |

## Appendix B.

- |  |                                     |  |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. on that (s.f.)  | 2. the pleasure of<br>the wanderer. | 3. with the diffi-<br>culties of living. |
| 4. the hard life.  | 5. hour; watch.                     | 6. as you described her.                 |
| 7. she.  | 8. the unique (s.f.).               | 9. this (f.).                            |
| 10. to say<br>(1 s.impf.)  | 11. your conscience.                | 12. your survival.                       |
| 13. the eyes.  | 14. who; he who.                    | 15. the virtues.                         |
| 16. my weeping.  | 17. Abraham.                        | 18. the humble (man).                    |
| 19. and she res-<br>pects him; and<br>you (s.m.) res-<br>pect him. | 20. for his beauty.                 | 21. for his appearance.                  |

- |  |                                   |  |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 22. dignity.   | 23. about human beings.           | 24. humility.                              |
| 25. to hand over<br>(3 p.m.pass.<br>perf.)                     | 26. the others<br>(obl.).         | 27. to reproach,<br>rebuke<br>(s.m.impve.) |
| 28. the sinners.   | 29. Mister.....                   | 30. Gabriel.                               |
| 31. happy people<br>(obl.).                                    | 32. for the per-<br>manence (of). | 33. until the eth<br>day (of).             |
| 34. as.  | 35. to say<br>(3 p.m.impf.)       | 36. their maws (birds).                    |
| 37. the student.   | 38. who, he who.                  | 39. the question.                          |
| 40. and + negative/<br>relative par-<br>ticle.                 | 41. for your<br>honour.           | 42. the ignorant.                          |
| 43. most revered<br>and honoured<br>brother (sc.<br>Dear Sir). | 44. with this.                    |  |

#### Examples at Appendix A.

##### 1.

Ahmad asked a sailor: "Where did your father die?" The sailor answered: "On a ship he was sailing on the sea." "And when did your grandfather die?" "He, too, died on a ship he was sailing on the sea." "And are you not afraid to sail a ship after that?" Then the sailor said: "Where did your father die?" "In his bed." "And your grandfather?" "In his bed." "And are you not afraid to sleep in a bed after that?"

##### 2.

Two cats found a piece of cheese and took it to the monkey to divide between them. The monkey took the cheese and dividing it into two portions, one of which was larger than the other, put each portion in a pan of his scales. But the larger portion weighed heavier, so he took a little from it with his teeth and ate it, saying: "I want to make it equal to the smaller one." But since he took more than necessary from it, the smaller piece (now) weighed heavier, so he did with the latter what he had done with the former, and continued eating from the heavier of the two portions until he had eaten the whole cheese.

##### 3.

A man opened a fish-shop and above its door hung a small board on which was written: "Fish sold here." One of his friends came and said to him: "Why have you written the word 'here' on the board? Is fish only sold in your shop?" So the shopkeeper erased the word 'here'. Then came a second friend and said to the shopkeeper: "Why have you written the word 'sold' on the board? Do not people understand that you do not distribute fish free of charge?" So he erased the word "sold". Then a third friend came and said: "Why have you written the word 'fish'?" Do not people see it and smell it?" So the shopkeeper took down the board.

##### 4.

A king saw an old man planting a palm-tree and said to him: "O Sheikh, do you hope to eat the dates of this palm-tree when it will not bear fruit for many years?" Said the old man: "I am planting the palm so that my grandchildren may eat of its dates just as I myself ate of those my grandfather planted." This pleased the king who gave him twenty dinars which the old man took, saying: "Behold O King, I myself have already eaten of the fruit of this palm." And the king marvelled at his words and gave him a further twenty dinars which the old man took, saying: "O King, the most wondrous thing of all is that the palm has already borne fruit twice this year." And the king was amazed at his words and gave him yet twenty dinars more.

##### 5.

A man once carried to his tent from a nearby forest a bundle of wood which began to weigh heavily upon him. When he tired of carrying it he threw it from his shoulder and called Death down upon him. Death appeared to him and said: "Here I am! Why did you call me?" Said the man: "I called you to load this bundle of wood on my shoulder."

##### 6.

A hunter was hunting and slaughtering sparrows on a cold day and the tears were streaming from his eyes from the extreme cold. One sparrow said to his companion: "Do not fear this man. Don't you see him weeping?" But the other said to him: "Look not at his tears but at what his hands are doing."

##### 7.

A man had a beautiful parrot which knew how to speak, and whenever a man passed by her, she said to him, "Good-day, O my brother." She would go out into the garden in the afternoon and wait for her master to return from his shop, and when she saw him she would say: "Take me home, O my uncle." One day the parrot was missing, and her master was asking everybody about her when a man said to him: "I heard a parrot's voice in my neighbour's house." The parrot's owner went to the man's neighbour and asked him about the parrot. And when she heard her master's voice she said: "Take me home, O my uncle." So the man entered and took her from the thief's home.

##### 8.

A society has been formed in one of the towns to combat illiteracy. This society has opened night-schools in the villages and towns to teach reading and writing to the peasants and artisans. One day it sent an inspector to a village carrying gifts as an encouragement to those learning in these night-schools. The peasants gathered around him, and the inspector called a woman from among them and asked her to read a word he indicated in a book in his hand. And she read in a loud voice: "Kerchief." He said to her: "Well done" and gave her a kerchief. Then he called forth a man and asked him to read a word at which he pointed. Hastily he read out: "Bull", but the word was something else. The inspector said to him: "Look well and read." And the man looked a second time and said: "Bull." Then his wife stood up and said: "My husband reads well but greatly needs a bull to plough the land."



9.

## (Local News)

Jerusalem:- When Mr. F. went to (lit. approached) one of the windows of his house he saw that his car standing before the house had been jacked up in preparation for the removal of its tyres. He immediately informed the police-station and policemen rushed to the scene of the event. But they discovered no one in the vicinity of the car and investigation continues.

10.

## Cairo:- (The Arab News Agency)

The Lebanese Aviation Company will begin operations at the end of this coming month, and has already bought thirteen commercial aircraft from Britain, and five aircraft from America for the transport of passengers between the Lebanon and the Arab countries. The Company will conclude agreements with American and British Aviation Companies for the conveyance of its passengers to Europe and America and back. And there are a number of Lebanese Aviation Companies who have obtained authorisation and are now busy obtaining the aircraft requested for them.

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